





**The Daily Gazette**  
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HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
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do do 98 days,	73.50
do do 99 days,	74.25
do do 100 days,	75.00

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Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Stationer, Lumber, etc., 101 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.**S. P. COLE, M. D.**  
Homoeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hotel, Room 2, Janesville, Wis.**L. J. BARROWS,**  
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Main streets, Janesville, Wis.**M. B. JOHNSON,**  
U. S. Agent, in James B. Smith's block, over the Book Company's, Janesville, Wis.**KNOLTON & JACKSON,**  
Ornery at Law, Hyatt's Block, Janesville, Wis.**J. W. WANN,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.**JOHN M. CASE,**  
Attorney at Law, office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.**J. M. NAY,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in May's block, opposite Union Bank, Janesville, Wis.**I. O. O. F.**  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday Evening of each week.**WILLARD MERRILL,**  
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.**EDWARD A. PEARCE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.**MERRILL & CONSTOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law, office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.**WILLARD MERRILL,**  
Attorney at Law, office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.**G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.**  
House physician and Surgeon, office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street.**SANFORD A. HUDSON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in Empire block, Janesville, Wis.**E. A. PATTERSON,**  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express office.**BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.**NEW YORK CASH STORE,**  
Smith & Bockwith, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices.**The Rochester**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE!**

PREPARE TO TRAVEL.

No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,  
Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

**FAIRBANKS**  
**STANDARD**  
**SCALES**WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF  
PARK AND MAIN STS.,  
JANESVILLE, WIS.FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by J. B. RICHARDSON.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

**Lamps at Wheelock's.**  
Brought before the fire and will be sold low. Some entirely new and very pretty patterns. Large assortment of all kinds of.**LAMP GOODS,**  
Crystal Chandeliers, Barometers, Wicks, Burners, Globes, Shades, Brackets and Hangers, Gasolines, Kerosene Lamps, New Lamps to burn without chimneys, Hall Lamps. Also the best assortment of**CROCKERY**  
ever brought to this town. Plain and Gold Band China, Blended Ware, Table Cutlery, Glass Ware, Britannia Ware, etc., etc.

Janesville, October 17, 1862.

**This Day Received**  
at  
**BENNETT'S,**  
a large invoice of the celebrated

Bradley's Patent Clasp Hoop Skirt.

Ladies, Call and See Them.

**Gold Pens!**  
The third supply of John Foley's Celebrated and Warranted Gold Pens, just received and for sale at  
**BUTLER'S BOOKSTORE.****FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL****NEW SPRING GOODS!****RIORDAN & LEECH**

HAY now open and ready for inspection, the first

**NEW GOODS**

of the season, all of which have been purchased during the late panic in the gold market and are offered to the public

**Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less**

than other merchants, who were not early in the field, will be enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of English, French and American

**DRESS GOODS!**

including the beautiful Plain and figured Lustrous, Paris Stripes, Brocade, Mohair, Laid, Grey and Cheek Lustrous, Colored Alpaca, Remy Delaine, Pail De Chevre, Hymalay Upen Cloths, all Wool De Laines, Beautiful English, French and American Delaines, Figured Repps, Mullins and Organdies.

The very latest styles in American and French

**PRINTS!**

warranted full colors, the patterns of which have been carefully examined by our stock of Plain and Fancy Colored

**DRESS SILKS,**

Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced Colored and Black Silks, Small Grey and Black Silks, all colors, together with a fine line of Double Lustrous Oil Boiled Black Silks of the celebrated brand of Dupont &amp; Co. of Lyons, France.

We are in receipt of a full line of

**EMBROIDERIES,**

Collars and Sets, Buffalo Collars, Tape Edge Collars, Cap Collars, English Thread Laces, Gimpes and Brussels Laces, Edgings and Insertings, &amp;c., &amp;c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

**Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.**

Gloves, &amp;c., Alexander's best Colored and Black Kid Gloves, embroidered laces, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, &amp;c., &amp;c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

**CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.**

In this department we have always been ahead and intend to continue so. We have the best stock of Cloaks and Shawls in town, and have made arrangements with the makers of the latest styles in New York to be supplied continually with the latest styles as they appear in market, so that Ladies are never getting the very latest styles, either made up or on sample to manufacture from. Our stock of

**CLOAKING CLOTHS**

completes all the different shades of Middlesex and Washington Cloaking, which we guarantee to

**Sell Fifty Cents per Yard Less**

than can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortunate enough to secure an entire lot of each of the above brands of cloaking previous to the late advance we intend giving our customers the

**Full Benefit of our Good Luck.**

and do so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during our time in trade. We are also supplied with the very latest styles of

**TRIMMINGS**

suitable for the different degrees of cloaks worn this season.

It is necessary for us to further commend our extensive stock, the reputation we have already acquired in this community is sufficient guarantee that what we say is true, and we only ask the favor

**OF A CALL**

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

**is Superior**

to anything ever before offered for sale in this city.

**J. A. DENELL,**

JANESVILLE, WIS.

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**GENERAL ORDER No. 1****TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN!**

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most extensive stock of

**DRY GOODS**

ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

**PUBLIC INSPECTION**

at the

**Great Mart of McKee & Bro.**

We have taken advantage of the recent upward

leaving in the price of gold, McKee &amp; Bro. have

twice as much on hand as they had three months ago, and are now

**BOUGHT LARGELY**

of first class importers, who, under the influence of the

panic, have been forced to sell at a sacrifice.

**Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods**

at 50 cents on the dollar of the price ruling one week

previous. The public is aware that the cause of the

great advance in the price of Imported Goods was the

enormous premium on gold, to buy exchange and

pay duties, this having declined from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per

cent, or about 50 per cent on former rates, and we have

been on the spot when it took place, went in for

**Files of Goods.**

the purchase of some of which would enable us to

secure a large stock of the so-called Merchants' and

Blow, Hare and Clap their hands before the public.

But we believe that no one will be so foolish as to

play out, and that it is scarcely necessary to inform

the public that those who are compelled to buy goods

in small lots, and live as it were from hand to mouth

cannot pretend to

**COMPETE WITH US!**

In proof of which we offer the following:

200 yd wide New York &amp; Shedd's, 300 yd

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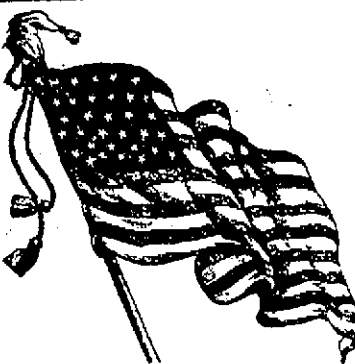
200 yd wide New York &amp; Shedd's, 300 yd

200 yd wide New York &amp; Shedd's, 300 yd









Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Stephens' Mission to Washington.

It has been asserted by the copperhead press that the administration committed a great fault in not permitting Alex. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, to go up to Washington in his armed gumbot, and open negotiations. They affirm that we may have lost a valuable opportunity to conclude a peace, and have deduced from the refusal that the federal government does not want peace, but is desirous of continuing the war as long as possible. This theory has been entirely exploded by the publication at Richmond of Jeff. Davis' instructions to Stephens, and the report of the latter of the result of his mission. It appears by these documents that the proposed object of Stephens' visit was to negotiate new regulations in relation to the exchange of prisoners, and to communicate Davis' complaints in regard to the cruel and inhuman manner in which, as he alleges, hostilities are carried on by the federal armies. There is not a word about peace in the correspondence; but it is believed that the real design was to obtain some sort of recognition from our government which would benefit them in their efforts for the same object in foreign countries.

EMANCIPATION TO END THE WAR.—It cannot be denied by those who look at the situation of our country in an unprejudiced manner, that the only means of obtaining a permanent peace is the emancipation of the slaves in all the states. Partisans may insist that the great evil should be continued, and cling to the abstract right of the states to regulate their own affairs, but while this may be admitted, so far as it does not interfere with the general welfare, it is also true that the states ought not to be blind to the march of events and wilfully adhere to that which has proved to be inconsistent with free institutions. We believe that thinking men in all the slave states are coming to this conclusion, and believe that the war will be ended by general emancipation.

The Raleigh Standard is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and thinks the probable terms of reconstruction between the north and south will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious states, North Carolina, in common with the other slave states, will accept if the federal government insists upon the same as the only terms that can be granted. The Standard says: "Notwithstanding, the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by the war, as is generally believed at the north. Nothing but a great standing army between the masters and slaves could impair the institution over which is thrown the shield of state and municipal law, together with the inherent will of the southern people. Hence these terms are the cheapest that government can offer and the best the south can accept."

The Chicago Times predicts trouble if the draft is enforced in that city, but it says, "let no troops be brought here." Why, not, if there is going to be a trouble? Does the Times desire that the rioters should gain possession of the city, and have the unobstructed possession of it, as in the case of New York where there was no military power to enforce the laws?

It is not at all singular that the leader of the copperhead riot in New York, "Mr. Andrews of Virginia," should have been arrested at a negro house of prostitution, and it does not appear strange to those who have some knowledge of that kind of "southern chivalry," that he has lived for five years with a notorious negro courtesan, or that he deserted his wife and children in Norfolk for that purpose. It has been found that southern men and northern pimps who make the loudest out-cry about amalgamation are the very men who practice it, and who are most ready to throw off all the ties of family and common decency that they may do so. This is the only class of persons who practice amalgamation in America, and when you hear a man railing at the abolitionists about amalgamation and negro equality, you may bet high that he is one of the Andrews style of men.

EXCURSION FROM CHICAGO.—An excursion party of citizens of Chicago will visit this city next Thursday, 23d inst., leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock and arriving here between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is expected that the party will be a large one, embracing many of the business men of Chicago and their families. The arrangements are such that the excursionists can return the same day, or remain here during the day and return the next day. A dinner will be prepared at the Hyatt House for those who wish it, and a picnic dinner in Crosby's Grove for those who prefer that arrangement. It is probable that a considerable number, particularly the business men and their families, will remain until the next day, and improve the time in forming the acquaintance of our citizens. Let them all meet a cordial reception.

## From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

Special Correspondent, July 15, 1863.  
Messrs. Editors:—Well, the campaign on which this army started on the 24th of last month seems to be ended. I suppose we will now prepare for another and press the enemy still further into Dixie. When we started on this campaign we were prepared for only a twelve day expedition. We expected to move so fast that Bragg would be forced into a battle in this state, but the rain prevented that much hoped for success. Notwithstanding we failed in giving Bragg battle still the campaign was a success. Bragg has been driven from the state which he swore he never would leave; and his army much demoralized is leaving him by scores daily. It is estimated by good judges that over 1,500 men have deserted from Cheatham's division alone. If anyone is disposed to find fault because we did not fight Bragg, let them do so, but at the same time let them remember that an army never tried harder to force another into battle than this has to force Bragg into an engagement. But when God throws obstructions in our way which we cannot overcome are we in fault?

It seems to be a fact that the whole rebel army is now on the other side of the Tennessee and the bridge at Bridgeport burned down. Gen. Sheridan has sent one of his brigades down to Bridgeport and I think the rebels will not trouble that place much more.

Gen. Rosecrans is still at Tallahoma where Gen. Johnson remained with his division to garrison the place.

Gen. McCook has his headquarters in this pleasant and very rebellious little village.

Gen. Sheridan is well situated at Cowan about seven miles from here. Gen. J. C. Davis is here and is commander of the place. It would amuse you very much could you see how the rebels here act to get guards placed over their gardens and storehouses. I will relate a case or two. One day last week, a lady weeping very freely, came to the general. Said she, sobbing as though her heart would break, "the soldiers are stealing all my garden sauce." The general said "well when it is all gone you will be so much nearer glory." A day or two after, another lady who had an old safety guard of Gen. Buell's issue, came into the office and demanded a guard to keep the soldiers from her place. But the general could not see the strength of the protective papers. The beautiful lady went away very angry.

I would not have you think, for a moment, by what I have written, that pillaging is allowed in our army. This was about three days after our rations gave out, and before our supplies came up, that we were compelled to take food wherever we found it. In some cases we may have taken more than we should, but it was done when we were almost frenzied with hunger. To buy the food was out of the question, when onions were sold at five cents each, potatoes at one dollar per peck, and so on to the end of the list. Day before yesterday a fine lot of supplies arrived, and now that we have full rations, any seizing of provisions, except lawfully, will be punished severely.

As I have told you before, the people of this place are very thoroughly seceded, and to recompense them in a measure for such feelings, the rebel prisoners were boarded at the houses around this place, instead of out of our rations. It is truly amusing to see how hard some of the rebel ladies try to show their strong hatred for the Union. If one of them happens to walk along the sidewalk where she has seen a soldier walk, she will walk on tiptoe, be very careful not to step where he did, and keep her skirts very high from the walk. If one of them happens to meet a soldier, she will either cross the street, or hide her face behind her handkerchief or parasol. On the 4th, when the hand at Gen. McCook's played "Hail Columbia," a very delicate young lady, who resided near, and who was watching the officers, shut the window of her room suddenly, so that she might not hear the hateful sound. I might relate scores of such cases, but I will not trespass on your space so much.

A few days since, Gen. Davis, medical director, went around the place and inspected houses enough to hold all the sick and wounded, and also cows enough to supply the hospitals with milk. This, of course, caused some grumbling.

The office of the Winchester Bulletin has been taken possession of by Capt. Haskins, of Gen. Davis' staff, and from it is issued the Winchester Army Bulletin. I send you a copy of it.

Well, how do you like the news from the east and west? Is it not good?

J. M. KIMBALL.

FURTHER FROM THE "OLD SECOND."—A later letter from Capt. Otis to the governor says that "when the regiment made the charge in the first part of the engagement driving the enemy through the woods, it captured upwards of 150 prisoners, as also Brig. Gen. Archer, who surrendered to private Maloney, of Co. G. Several field and line officers were also made prisoners." Capt. Otis also says that Lieut. D. B. Daily, who was reported as missing, succeeded in escaping from the rebels, and rejoined his regiment at South Mountain, July 19th.

INCIDENTS OF THE DRAFT.—The draft for the 16th congressional district in New York—consisting of Warren, Essex and Clinton counties—took place at Plattsburgh. It was conducted by the provost marshal of the district. The draft was for 1,303 men. Four of the clerks employed in recording the names were themselves drawn. The gentleman who drew the names, being blindfolded, drew the name of his son.

THE DRAFT.—The drafted men of Massachusetts, some 22,000 in number, will rendezvous at Springfield, under the command of General Devens, who is recovering from wounds received at Chancellorsville. The draft is progressing in all the New England states, and in parts of Pennsylvania and New York.

## For the Janesville Gazette.

## Who Shall be Secretary of State?

Messrs. Editors:—Some weeks since I gave my views to the public respecting the proper person to be nominated for Governor at the ensuing state convention of loyal men. With your permission, I will make a few suggestions in regard to the next Secretary of State. In case Judge Lewis receives the nomination for Governor, it will be necessary to find some other man suitable to be elected Secretary.

For a long time Rock county has been entirely unrepresented in the state offices with the single exception of the lamented HARVEY.

While this fact alone would not entitle us to a Secretary of State, it ought to be considered, especially as we have the best man for the place. After a careful survey of the qualifications, needed in that office and quite an extensive acquaintance with prominent men in our state, it seems to me the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE, of your city, would be one eminently "fit to be made." Mr. Lawrence has a reputation for honesty against which not even an enemy ever breathed suspicion. His business habits are so correct that the following has passed into a proverb:—"Most business men sometimes make mistakes, Wm. A. Lawrence never." While the latter part of this saying may be questionable, it is a fact known to many that as a business man Mr. Lawrence is unsurpassed.

As county treasurer, mayor of Janesville, member of the assembly and more recently senator, he has proved himself one of the few men who bring honor to official station instead of being honored by it.

With a ticket made up of Judge Lewis for Governor, William A. Lawrence for Secretary of State, Samuel D. Hastings for Treasurer, Josiah L. Pickard Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the other offices as well provided for, we could not fail. With such men to uphold our state banner and to support the national administration, the loyal men of Wisconsin may defy the blind devotion to party interests, the power of party machinery and above all the desperate and damnable efforts that will be made by secret traitors to array Wisconsin on the side of treason and rebellion.

Very respectfully,  
A UNION MAN.  
Grain Binders.

There was a trial of reapers, mowers and binders at DeKalb, Illinois, on the 16th inst. We condense an account of the binding machines from the correspondence of the Chicago Journal. One of them, the Powers and Lancaster grain binder, from Michigan, was attached to a reaping machine, having a self-raker. "The grain is taken from the rake by hand and deposited in the machine, when it is instantly bound by heavy twine and deposited out of the way of the machine. The binding was well done, and elicited much praise from the bystanders."

The Bureau binder "binds with a wire, which can be used of any desired strength to make the bundle as desired; that usually used in No. 21. The binding done with this machine was very well done, but not in all instances as tightly as the crowd seemed to desire."

"The combined machine of the Messrs. Marsh is a machine where the grain is elevated by an endless carrier to a binding table of convenient height, where one or two men (as occasion may require) stand and bind with the ordinary straw bands."

The Bureau binder was awarded a prize of \$5, and a gratuity of \$5 was awarded to Marsh's binder, as it was not of a class to compete with the other machines, and in the opinion of the committee was entitled to the attention of the public.

Editors of Gazette:—In your flattering notice of my speech at the celebration of the opening of the Mississippi river, you say, "he gave the copperheads some hard hits." I did not use the term "copperhead" in my remarks. I said there were those who would not rejoice with us in the great victories which had been achieved by the federal army, which had resulted in the opening of the Mississippi river. They were a class composed of unconditional peace men—men who believe it constitutional to break up this Union, but unconstitutional to prevent it; men who believe the south right and the north wrong; men who exult over rebel victories and federal defeats; men who, in fact, sympathize with the rebellion. If you meant this class by the term "copperhead," you were right. But as the word is used, without distinction, as to democracy, your statement is calculated to me injustice.

Yours respectfully,  
WM. L. MITCHELL.

[We need the term "copperhead" precisely in the application which Mr. Mitchell approves. We do not believe that all democrats are copperheads; but we maintain that all copperheads claim to be democrats. Mr. Mitchell is himself a proof that a man may be a democrat, and yet loyal to his country and faithful in his allegiance to it.—EWS. GAZETTE.]

Good for Chicago.—The police authorities of Chicago, says the Journal, were applied to by a Kentucky slaveholder, to arrest a fugitive slave who was known to be in Chicago. They replied that they would "have nothing to do with it; that the Chicago police could not be used to enforce a fugitive slave act which slaveholders themselves had repudiated, in common with all other laws."

VICE CONSUL FOR THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.—The Danish Consul General, H. Høller, at New York, has appointed Mr. C. F. J. Möller of Milwaukee, Vice Consul for the state of Wisconsin. This is the first appointment of this kind ever made for this state, and we presume the step has been rendered necessary by the large immigration of Scandinavians to Wisconsin within the past few months.

Col. J. C. Starkweather of the 1st Wisconsin regiment, has been made a brigadier general.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

VIKINGSBURG, July 15.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Gen. Harro's division, with the gunboats De Kalb, Signal and Kenwood, left on the 14th, for Yazoo City. Towards the night of the 13th, the main body of the rebels moved up the left bank, the gunboats moved up the river. At 10 o'clock the rebel battery opened on the De Kalb. The fire was returned. Our troops advanced steadily, and drove the rebels out of the battery and retook it. They then evacuated, retreating. Meanwhile, a small infantry force on the right bank surprised the rebel steamer St. Mary's, opposite the city, captured her and her crew. So far, all right.

In the evening, the gunboats ran above the town. The Signal discovered and picked a demijohn torpedo. It soon after exploded under the Baron De Kalb. The Kenwood came up, took off the officers and crew and personal property, and she went down stern foremost. She was one of the oldest and best boats, and cost \$200,000, and carried 200 men and 18 guns.

A few minutes after, another torpedo exploded at the bow of the Kenwood. No damage.

Johnson has made a stand at Jackson, is entrenched, and has at least 25,000 men. Sherman's right is on Pearl river below, and his left above town. Both armies are preparing for a battle. It may occur any day, and must be very soon.

Gen. Lauman was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the 10th, concluded to take Jackson on his own account, made an assault, and was driven back with a loss of over 300 killed and wounded. Sherman relieved him of command, and put him under arrest for disobedience of orders.

Skirmishing continues every day. At last advice one general engagement had taken place.

WASHINGTON, July 15.  
The following important circular is just issued:

WAR DEPT., PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1863.

Circular No. 11.  
The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12th, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, solicitor of the war department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable.

OPINION.  
A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1863, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, claiming exemption from the draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted and passed upon by the board of enrollment, whose decision thereon is final. If the board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right to say that decision pay his commutation, not to say or furnish his substitute, within such extended time as may be fixed by the board of enrollment for his appearance for duty.

WM. WHITING,  
Solicitor of War Department.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.  
Mr. Whiting, solicitor, says that the draft in New York is delayed only while the mob is being quelled, and that the enrollment act will be enforced without fear or favor, in every loyal state.

WASHINGTON, July 20.  
Special to the Tribune.—The following are the latest circulars of general interest concerning the conscription from the provost marshal general:

WAR DEPT., PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 20.

The existing law makes a distinction in the matter of pay, bounty and other allowances, and between soldiers of African descent, and other soldiers in the service of the United States. Men of African descent can therefore only be accepted as substitutes for each other under the enrollment act.

JAS. B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.  
Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage, shall file before the board an affidavit stating—

First, That he is a citizen, and setting forth the government of which he claims to be a subject.

Second, The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since.

Third, That he has never declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any state.

Fourth, That he claims to be exempted from military service on the ground that he is a subject of a foreign government, and has not declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any state. If the board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully the subject of a foreign government, and that he is not a citizen of the United States, but if not satisfied, they will refer the case, with affidavit, to the provost marshal general for a decision by department of state, in the meantime suspending action in the case until the decision of the state department shall be made. The certificate of the state department shall, in such case, be considered evidence of fact, whether the person is or is not subject to military duty.

JAS. B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

Gen. Butler is still strenuously urged for the command at New York. Several members of the cabinet favor it, and several oppose. He will not be appointed.

Gen. Sickles is recovering so rapidly that this evening he was out for an hour in his carriage, riding along the Avenue and through the city.

The draft commences here to-morrow. Government has taken ample means to prevent any disturbance.

The exact whereabouts of the rebel army seems to be a mystery.

At the draft today in Boston, both of Edward Everett's sons have been drafted, and are going to sea in the person of the father says that "he shall do the same, if drafted, substituting or pay \$300."

General Wadsworth has tendered his resignation, but the government is exceedingly unwilling to accept it. He is absent from the army on thirty days' leave, on his first visit home since he broke out in the council of war that decided not to attack Lee, was that Lee was on the point of attacking us, an argument which is said to have turned the scale against the assault.

WASHINGTON, July 20.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th inst., has a long editorial on the military situation, urging that the only salvation of the southern confederacy is in calling out a levy en masse, and the application of martial law to the whole country, which is in a state of siege; absolute control of all trading, especially in drink, as within military lines; abolition of substitution, exemption and foreign protection, and a material enlargement of the president's power to revise election of officers.

make appointments, and get rid of incompetent officers.

A proclamation by Jeff. Davis appears, calling out under the Confederate conscription act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45, to serve for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion. In case of disobeying call they are offered the privilege of joining the volunteer organizations before enrollment.

The Enquirer says "an official dispatch from Charleston, received yesterday morning, states that all is quiet. The enemy are throwing up works on the south corner of Morris Island. Two federal iron-clads entered the Appomattox river, but the river is obstructed above, and there were hopes by the fall of the freshet, to catch the iron-clads aground. The Charleston Mercury, received in Richmond on the 16th, has the following on the situation there:

"It appears to us as useless to attempt to disguise the fact, that it is vain now to acquire. The Yankees having gotten possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the city of Charleston, and that is the speedy and unflinching use of the battery."

The fight on Morris Island is to be now fought by engineering and cannon merely. The advantage is with the enemy.

With their iron-clads on the water, and their men in occupation of the land, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Ft. Wagner ends in the fall of Charleston, Ft. Sumter, like Ft. Wagner, will then be assailable by both land and sea, and the fate of Ft. Palisade will be that of Sumter.

Gen. Gilmore, the commander of this department, is the man who reduced Ft. Palisade.

Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. For six days our forces stormed the successive batteries of the enemy, and saved Richmond. The greater part of the soldiers who achieved these triumphs by the bayonet had never before been in a charge. These Yankees have as yet few or no formidable works; they have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of fighting fought by the army of Virginia, and tried by the Yankees against such strong works as Ft. Wagner and Secessionville, then Charleston falls. This appears to us as the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for the economy of lives.—Other means may protract the fighting to days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion, will save the city. We believe it can easily be saved, with promptness, energy and dash. It is too late for engineering. Hesitation and delay are fatal."

The Mobile Advertiser says the confederacy has seen darker days, and emerged from them. It is not dark enough to justify the prudence of those who are ready to submit, and anxious for peace and security of their property on a basis of submission. Yet there have been some signs of this white feather fluttering during the few past days of the battle. Let us warn them that it is baneful and dangerous to be promulgated in the utterance of such sentiments. Our land has made too many sacrifices for its freedom, to flatter in this last hour. The timid and faithless must not be allowed to fetter the footsteps of revolution. It must roll on to triumph, although its wheels have to roll over them and their fortunes.

The proposition of the fall of Vicksburg being absolute, it is now plain that it has fallen with the least possible harm to us. If it had held out only 24 hours longer, Grant's army would have, without any doubt, been cut to pieces by Johnston, who was on Big Black River, and on Saturday night his army bivouached with orders to move on Grant's entrenchments.

At 2 o'clock in the morning before the hour arrived, news of Pemberton capitulation was read. From what has been learned of Grant's position, it is now known that if Johnston's force had been doubled and rebelled, it could never have got through the works of General Grant. The country for miles was flooded by felled timbers, over gorges and ravines a forested work bristling with cannon, and converted into a slaughter pen. We are credibly informed that it took some of our paroled officers at Vicksburg 15 hours to ride 15 miles through felled timber and around excavations and embankments, made by the enemy.

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**HOTEL KEEPERS.**  
**The Ford House**  
 City is for sale or rent. It is pleasantly sit-  
 uated and one of the most desirable hotels in  
 the West.  
 For particulars enquire of  
**BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GYBBS.**  
 (Janesville, Wis.



Elizabeth II Belton administration. Belton deceased, and James Yates.

and by virtue of the judgment  
and sale rendered in the above  
captioned cause, the undersigned  
offer for sale and sell at public  
auction, on the steps in front of  
the city of Janesville, in the city of Janesville,  
on the 22d day of AUGUST, 1863,  
the following mortgaged premises  
being in the city of Janesville,  
county of Wisconsin, and known  
as follows, to-wit: One hundred  
and one (101) acres of land  
situate in the county of Janesville,  
according to the following  
range twelve (12) and thirty  
two (32) sections, to-wit: One  
hundred and one (101) acres of  
land, more or less, being John  
J. Janesville, and John J. Janesville,  
and John J. Janesville, and John J.  
JANESVILLE & BAXTER, City of Janesville,  
COUNTY OF WISCONSIN,  
PLAINTIFFS, vs. JOHN J. JANESVILLE,  
JOHN J. JANESVILLE, and John J. Janesville,  
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COUNTY OF WISCONSIN,  
PLAINTIFFS, vs. JOHN J. JANESVILLE,  
JOHN J. JANESVILLE, and John J. Janesville,  
defendants.

of 1000 acres in the town of  
described mortgage premises  
grain tract or parcel of land sit-  
in the county of Watworth and  
known and described as the  
the northeast quarter and to the  
the south east quarter of the  
to the west half of the north east  
quarter as shown on a plat of  
under a view (7) all in township  
of range number fifteen (15) sec-  
of range number fifteen (15) sec-  
of range number fifteen (15) sec-  
in the county of Rice, State of  
shown and described as the south  
quarter of the southeast quarter  
of the southwest quarter  
of the northeast quarter of the  
section (11), in township number  
number fourteen (14) east, con-  
cor, or so much thereof as may  
be in fee and of and of said  
the quarter of the northeast  
of the southeast quarter of the  
of the southeast quarter of the  
dated July 10th, 1925.

D. F. GILMER, S.  
C. GARDNER & SONS, Real Estate  
FARMER'S ATTORNEYS.

**AN OILCLOUSE.**

1. That the Chicago and North  
Branch Company has been authorized  
to erect and maintain bridges to  
cross the common highway  
and Clarion street in the fourth  
ward of the town of Clarion, to rest the  
tracks of the railway of said com-  
pany on, may use and occupy such  
road and street as may be nec-  
essary for the purpose of the same  
respectively, and that the common  
highway

The opening or common high-  
way between each lot and the street  
shall be built in accordance with  
the width of said lot and street; and  
the same shall be completed within  
a reasonable time after the comple-  
tion of the building of the same  
on the embankment adjacent to it  
to facilitate the public travel on said  
road and streets to be not less than  
the width of the lot.

That the bridges shall each be built  
of iron and steel, and with a view  
to saving over said space of thirty feet  
from the center of this roadway.

W. B. TREAS  
C. H. WILLISTON, City Clerk.

an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the Highway Bridge over the River and Channel from North to South" passed April 30, 1853, by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Baltimore.

1. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the Highway Bridge over the River and Channel from North to South" passed April 30, 1853, be repealed:—Passed July 21, 1853.

R B TRENT, Mayor.  
G. H. WILMSTON, City Clerk.

**JUDICIAL COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
Gray next Alvin Miner, L. Fiddell next John Smith, in favor of Plaintiff.  
Jackson, G. A. Allen and Almon Allen, for Defendant.  
The Court rendered the judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, and the costs were paid by the Defendant.

[illegible]

W. A. LAWRENCE, JR.,  
 Smith, pliff, agt. Stephen C Sprague,  
 others, decs.

[illegible][illegible]

demanded in the complaint.  
[NAME] H. K. WHITON, S  
MOTHER ASSORTM  
of  
Wall Paper  
FACING some styles new before  
Hammerville, just received at  
RUTHERLAND'S PAPER  
New Book  
LL'S DIARY, NORTH AND BO  
THE PINE,  
S. C. KERR PAPERS, Vol 2,  
NATIONAL ALMANAC,  
OF NICHOLAS MURRAY, (K  
by Willie Collins,

**A Magnificent Lot of  
TOGRAPHIC AL**  
received and for sale cheaper than  
BUTRE































